

REMARKS

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-19, 22-34, 37, 38, 40-49, and 51-54 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-19, 22-34, 37, 38, 40-49 and 51-54 are rejected.

Thus, claims 1-19, 22-34, 37, 38, 40-49, and 51-54 remain pending for reconsideration, which is respectfully requested.

No new matter is being presented.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-19, 22-34, 37, 38, 40-49, and 51-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagakubo (U.S. Patent No. 5,757,343), in view of Tsuchida (U.S. Patent No. 6,304,238). Nagakubo and Tsuchida are newly cited, and, thus, newly relied upon.

The independent claims are 1, 19, 26, 34, 40, 47, 51, 53 and 54.

Nagakubo relates to a luminance adjusting apparatus in a plasma display panel used to continuously adjust the luminous of the whole panel. In particular, Nagakubo discusses "an adjustment to the number of times of emission and a gain adjustment to pixel data are performed in association with each other in accordance with a luminance adjustment, thus, making it possible to continuously adjust the luminous of the plasma display panel" (column 3, lines 19-23). However, as also acknowledged by the Office Action in page 2, last sentence, Nagakubo does not disclose the claimed present invention's, "**white balance correction**" as recited in independent claims 1, 19, 26, 34, 40, 47, 51, 53 and 54.

For example, in contrast to Nagakubo, independent claims 1, 26, 40, 51, 53 and 54, using claim 1 as an example only, provides "**correcting white balance by adjusting amplitudes of said input primary color video signals** (for example, Red, Green and Blue) **in accordance with said detected number of emissions or said detected intensity of the emissions.**" Further, in contrast to Nagakubo, independent claims 19, 34 and 47, using claim 19 as an example only, provides "**a white balance correction portion correcting said white balance by adjusting the output gray levels of said primary color video signals**" (for

example, Red, Green and Blue). So the Office Action relies on Tsuchida for discussing the claimed present invention's "white balance correction" as recited in the independent claims.

However, Tsuchida relates to a driving apparatus for a plasma addressed liquid crystal display, which is basically different from a display apparatus of the claimed present invention. Specifically, according to the claimed present invention (for example claims 1, 19), the display apparatus displays a color image by "**controlling the number of emissions or the intensity thereof in accordance with primary color video signals input thereto**" (e.g., claim 19). In other words, although, Tsuchida discusses a white balancing adjusting section 26, in FIG. 1, column 4, lines 34-37 and column 9, lines 16-19, first, Tsuchida fails to provide an enabling disclosure of its white balance process to either anticipate or render obvious the claimed present invention's white balancing as recited in the independent claims. Second, Tsuchida's white balance adjusting section 26 differs from the claimed present invention, because it is readily apparent that Tsuchida's white balance adjusting as shown in FIGS. 1 and 20 is not based upon "**number of emissions or said detected intensity of the emissions, of input primary color video signals**" (e.g., independent claims 1 and 19). Accordingly, even if one combined Nagakubo and Tsuchida, the combination fails to disclose or suggest the claimed present invention, because Tsuchida fails to enable one skilled in the art concerning details of its white balance adjusting section 26.

MPEP §706.02(j) sets forth a guideline on the contents of a rejection under §103: "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP 2143-2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria." Factual findings in support of a *prima facie* case of obviousness must be supported by substantial evidence. *In re Zurko*, 59 USPQ2d 1693, 1696 (Fed. Cir. 2001). However, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established, because there has not been a showing of some objective teaching in Nagakubo and Tsuchida,

or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual, to modify Tsuchida's white balance adjusting section 26 to be based upon "**number of emissions or said detected intensity of the emissions, of input primary color video signals**" (e.g., independent claims 1 and 19). In particular, Nagakubo is silent on using or improving white balance correction, and Tsuchida discusses white balance correction but Tsuchida fails to provide any details, thus, relying on knowledge known to one skilled in the art to enable its white balance adjusting section 26. Therefore, Tsuchida cannot provide any motivation to modify prior art white balance correction to achieve the claimed present invention's white balance correction as recited in independent claims 1, 19, 26, 34, 40, 47, 51, 53 and 54.

In other words, Nagakubo and Tsuchida do not suggest any desirability, or do not provide any motivation, to be modified to provide the claimed present invention's, using claim 1 as an example, "a white balance correction portion **correcting white balance by adjusting amplitudes of said input primary color video signals in accordance with said detected number of emissions or said detected intensity of the emissions,**" and using claim 19 as an example, "a white balance correction portion **correcting said white balance by adjusting the output gray levels of said primary color video signals in accordance with said detected input gray levels,** wherein said white balance correction portion comprises a computing unit and a plurality of correction units wherein said computing unit computes gray level correction coefficients in accordance with said detected input gray levels, and said correction units apply corrections to said detected input gray levels by using said computed correction coefficients."

Support for the claimed present invention's independent claims can be found, for example, in FIGS. 6-11 of the present Application.

In view of the foregoing remarks, withdrawal of the rejection of pending claims and allowance of pending claims is respectfully requested.

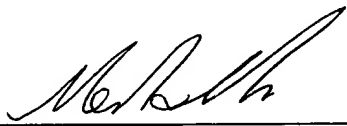
CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

Respectfully submitted,
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